creamen knickerbocker.—On the occabe recent disaster to the Steamer Knickerbocker on the River, a liberal subscription was taken up for the capcrew of the sloop which resemed the passengers from ribors condition on the sinking boat; this collection was a gentleman who passed his hat around among the pasand thus ruised #71; the hat was one of Knon's Sumsyman, and commanded general attention for its beauty, in this is transcended by the Falt. Synte, which Knon atgot out, and which is now on sale at his store, No. 212 lwas, corner of Fultenest. STEAMER KNICKERBOCKER. -On the occa-

GENTLEMEN'S . HATS IN NEW PATTERNS .regarding a common custom of announcing at stated per fashions for Gentlemen's Hats, we this day offer to our i not issuants for obtaining styles now ready. These will be success vely followed by any acceltrate that may present them selves during the Fall and Waster, and will comprise all the guildless and patterns adapted to Metropolitan wear.

LEARY & Co., Leaders and Introducers of Fashions,
Astor-House, Broadway.

PARIS HATS AT OUR STANDARD PRICE .-To DAY will be opened several packages of Paris Hats, unde-order and expressly for our retail sales. Leady & Co. Leaders and Introducers of Fashions for Gentlemen's Ha Astor House, Broadway.

FALL HATS FOR GENTLEMEN.-BIRD, No. 49 Nassan-st., will offer the New Styles of Hars for the ensuing sesson on Monday, Sept. 1. Binn, No. 49 Nassan-st., between Liberty st. and Maiden lane.

BEEBE & CO., No. 156 Brondway, have the Antumn Fashion for GENTLEMEN'S HATS now ready. They have also on hand their usual assortment of French Feit and Traveling Hats and Caps.

RICH CARPETING .- SMITH & LOUNSBERY,

No. 456 Broadway, near Grandest, are now prepared to exhibit Diet Fall, Informations of English and French Carper ung, comprising every description and grade, from the most Costly to the Chrarest Fisher.

English Brussells, good styles and quality. 8) per yard.

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The Patentee placed \$1,000 in gold in the one exhibited at the World's Fair, London, and invited all the pick-locks in the world to open the Safe, with or without the keys, and take the money as a reward for their ingenity.

The subscribers and facin agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

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SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES FOR QUILTING LININGS, &c.—The great superiority of Singer's Machines for quilting is an established fact. Hoth in quantity and quality of work they are unrivaled. As work of this kind is ascertained to be better when the machines work at a high velocity, we have just added to the speed of our Quilting Machines. They now complete five strictures at Each TURK of THE DRIVING WHEST. No other quilting machines can be run, except at a comparation

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES obviate every external blemish to whice the human head is sub-ect. His new style of Wigs and Toupees counterfeit the natural air so admirably that their artificial origin cannot be detected, and his dye replaces a red, gray, or sandy tint with a black r brown, which no eye can distinguished from that of natura-fanufactured, sold, and the Hair Dye privately applied, at No. 6

LOOK HERE!-THE PRETTIEST PREPARED and most delightful article for Tollet use in America is FON. TAINE'S SOLIDIFIED CREAM OF WILD FLOWERS. For washing, shaving, imparting a beautiful softness, clearness and beauty to the hands and face, purifying teeth and breath, and, above all for washing infants, nothing equals it in efficacy, fragrance of appearance. Examine it and you will buy. Sold by all Druggists. C. H. Ring and C. V. Chickenes, Agents.

NEW MUSIC just published by HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway. "Poor Old Bob," price 25c. Wassung at Christy & Wood slast evening by Mr. Budworff, with great applause.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS .- The HORACE WA-TERMO AND AMELOGRAPH OF THE MANAGE WAS A TERM BOOKEN AS THE AMELOGRAPH OF LOUISING AND BROADWAY. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payment, second-hand Pianos from \$40 to \$10 to \$1

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are highly recommended for the cure of Scurvy, and other diseases usual to sea taring me. No mariner should go to sea unprovided with this me-diche, regulates the digestive organs and gives health and vigor to the man frame. THE DEAD RESTORED TO LIFE.-A few years

ago it was generally supposed that gray hair could not be restor to its original color, or made to grow on bald heads, but sit-the advent of Professor Wood's Hatis RESTORATIVE, ma-persons who DYED years ago are now seen daily in the vari-walks of life, appearing in all the vigor of yours, wearing to own dark flowing locks, simply from backing used into gra-Restorative. Sold at No. 312 Broadway, and by all popular Druggists.

L. O. Wilson & Co. Are now prepared to offer to the trade their full importation of DRESS GOODS, which will be found more than usually attractive. No. 12 Courtland-st., and Nos. 11 and 13 Dey-st.

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PAYENT MEDICINES.
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Compissint, and lack of tone to the system, nothing ever produced the same effect as Hosterier's Vegetable Stomach Elitters. The sale is immense. No weak or canachated person can afford to neglect them. Sold by all Groeers, Dragists and Hotels. BARKS & PARK, Wholesale Agents, New-York. JET BRACELETS and ORNAMENTS of the newest

patterns continue to be received by every steamer, with an endless variety of Fancy Articles; Pearl and Ivery Fancy Potcellain, Bronze and other Ornament, &c., at the extensive Fancy Beam of H. S. Rogens, No. 439 Broadway. RUPTURE, PILES AND FISTULA .- EDWARD II.

Dixon, Editor of The Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av., cures the above diseases without the knife or ligature. Every case undertaken after examination is warranted successful. The personal attendance of the patient is necessary in all cases. Office hours from 8 to 9 morning; 1 to 5 and 7 to 9 evening. At all other hours he is at his Private Hospital, and cannot be seen. HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA is three times

the strength of the common Magnesia, and is clear of unpleasant taste. Four first premium silver medals and a World's Fals medal awarded, as being the best in the market. For sale by TOMATOES FOR WINTER USE,-Now is the

rime to put them up. Examine the improvements in As Ats Timer Cars and Jans, and ascertain how admirated to the purpose. Trade supplied by L. F. Tonner, No. 6 Plate st., New York. A GREAT DISCOVERY,

THE PARMANEAT CURE OF
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DR. H. JAMES'S EXTRACT OF CANNABIS INDICA.

The wonderful cures performed by this remarkable remeter Coughs, Codias, Consumption and Nervous Debuilty, have durent the subscriber to purchase, at an immense pure SOLE RIGHT TO SELL IT IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK—Old Doctor houself, of course, retaining the privilege of a resing of it to whom he release. The Doctor discovered or d dying, was never equated,
e is not a single symptom of consumption that it does
one take hold of familiaripate. Night sweats possisiritation of the nerves, failure of memory difficult expecn, sharp poins in the lungs, sere throat, chilly sensations,
at the stomach, insection of the bowels, wasting away
muscles—all three afflictions disappear after Dr. James's
in specific has been failurably tried for a research legact.

to specific has been faithfully tried for a reasonable set. For very bad cases, weeks perhaps months, of at ad auberence to the recipe will be required; but wimplaint has not gone beyond the incipient stars, a circly be effected in three or four weeks. It will break

Indice—certificates which have accommisted within a lew mouths—are the following:

J. C. Osborne of Newton, Cathoun County, Michigan, says of a case pronounced hopeless:

The medicine for which I sent has come saye to the most of macrone specification, and I have not taken any myself, as my meighbor, for whom I sent for a bettle, had used up the most of his, and wanted mine; but, as the doctors had given him up and said he must die, I let him have it, and concluded to wait till I could get more from you. We think, however, we can see a marked improvement in his use. I think the continues to take it, and don't get out of it, it will care him. He does not cough out raise as much as he tid; and when he does, it is without fatigue. His longs expand more readily; the tightness of his chert is a good deal releved; that sort of a whisting sound when he breather has left him."

at thour fatigms. His image expansions as a total a window a this cheet is a good deal relieved; that sort of a window sound when he hreath a has left him."

J. T. Chaddock, No. 2: South Frontier., Philadelphia, found himself in the year life prostrated by Consumption. He tried inhibition—the larest medical humbug known; he tried the Electric Magnetic Buttery; he tried the old and the modern accalled remedies. He finally obtained a bottle of the Cannabia Indica. Half a bottle made him better; two bottles and a hist correl him. You have only to write to him to ascertain these facts over his own signature.

Median P. Walpole, Norristown, Mentgomers the light of the disease of the correl him.

facts over his own signature.

The wife of Holian P. Whipole, Norristown, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, was protocored incurable (her disease, Consumption) by three of the best physicians in Falladelphia, She could not lie down to sleep, but was obliged to take what little rect she got in a sitting posture. Six bottles restored her to health. Herense was as ever as it could be.

Peter Stutzer, ir., of Camden, New Jersey, was timable to leave his room for five years. Three weeks after he began to take Dr. James's medicine, he was able to take an hour s walk it, the cross are

The open air.

Beijamin Smith of North Kingston, Washington Courts, Wak
Beijamin Smith of North Kingston, Washington Courts,
New-York, was curred of an awful cough and trightful nort one
ness by three bottes. He had been a sufferer for many years,
M. H. L. Schooley, a member of the Medical Faculty at Virginia Cass County, Illinois, lass used the Cannabis Indica to
preserve his health, and recommends it to his acquaint success and
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Can anything be more convincing than these unsolicited tes-

Dr. James's Extract of Cannabis Indica is soid at \$2 a

C. H. Ring, Druggist, Sole Agent for New-York State,
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P. S.—The old Doctor wishing to do as much good as possible,
will send such of his afficied follow-beings as do not feel
able to pay for the medicine, this recipe, with full and explicit
directions for making it up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to
he retained as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be
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Dr. H. James, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

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Mediumst & Co.'s Wigs and Tourest have now all the requisites to personally nature—retirely defring discovery. Fitting with case, confort, and peticet security. Largest and cheese stays diment. Beware of extravagant Browlway price-Bridds, Bards, Curls, &c., wholesale and retail. The address No. 27 Maiden-lane.

THE EYE AND EAR .- Office hours for con ion, from 9 to 4 o'clock, daily. James W. Powell, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, No. 502 Broadway

POSTAGE STAMPS (3 cents and 10 cents) FOR

New-Dork Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1856.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

A limited number of advertisements are taken in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE at the rate of one dollar a line. This paper has attained a circulation of 173,000 copies, and is unquestionably the best medium extant for advertising in the country. Advertisements should be handed in at any time before, and not later than Tuesday of each week.

"MAINE HAS SETTLED THE BOUNDARY QUES-TION BETWEEN LIBERTY AND DESPOTISM," said Judah Hammond in 1840, announcing in National Hall the Harrison triumph at the Maine State Election of that year. Then Maine was barely carried, whether at the State or the Presidential Elecion-four members of Congress of each party being chosen, and the vote for Governor so close that the beaten party did not give it up till after the Presidential Election. The vote for President in November following stood

The vote of 1852 and that of last year's Election show the following aggregates:

President-1852. Governor-1855.
Pierce. 41,609 Wells, Dem. 48,373
Scott. 32,543 Reed, Whig. 10,645
Hale. 8,030 Morrill, Repub. 51,488

Pierce over all 1,036 W'ls & Reed over M.7,530 This year, the coalition of the Pro-Slavery Dem' ocratic and skeleton "Whig" parties has been as perfect as last year, when they carried nearly all he Senators and two-thirds of the House, thereby electing Wells Governor, and dividing everything to their mutual satisfaction. Four leading Whigs, of the sort ironically termed "Straight," were nominated and supported as regular "Democratic" as well as Whig candidates. In every case, the Buchanan Democracy and the Evans and Farley "Whigs" ran the same candidates for the House, and had joint tickets for the Senate, except where is was supposed they could do better by divid. ing-a plurality not electing to the Senate. For Congress, a plurality does elect, so it was necessary to run the same candidates, and they did it. No effort has been spared, no Custom-House left untaxed, to carry Maine against the Republicans; but all to no purpose. Our advices are yet vague and crude, being founded on telegraphic reports which are partly guess-work; but there can be no doubt of a sweeping victory for Freedom and Fremont. Senator Hamlin, who only gave up the Democratic party on reading the Cincinnati Platform, is chosen Governor by a handsome majority, with a Republican ascendency in the Congressional Delegation and in both branches of the Legislature.

The influence of this victory on other Free States must be great. We need no longer distrust Illinois or Indiana. The ball is rolling irresistibly, and will gather force up to the ideas of November. Clear the way!

The various Ward Republican Associations last night chose delegates to the State Convention which meets on the 17th at Syracuse. We give the names of delegates and alternates, as correctly as could be made out.

bee when we went to press this morning. The Fulten is about due at this port, and the Cunard steamship for Halifax is in her tenth day.

The imminent, deadly peril-nay, the almost certa'n doon -of the Free-State settlers of Kansas, excites general and painful interest. To appreciate it fully, it must be understood that they are utterly cut off from all receipt of intelligence, except through Missouri-that is, through the camp of their implacable enemies. Of course, they will hear nothing, until their fate is decided, but just what their adversaries choose to let them know, and this is as likely to be falsehood as truth. If it be deemed advisable to have the Free-State men believe that the Government has declared on our side instead of the other, that news will be disseminated among them. They have no communication now open with their friends outside, for the road to Iowa and Nebraska is closed by a strong force of Border Ruffians, embodied as Kansas Militia, now subsisted and to be paid at the ultimate cost of the Federal Treasury. Thus bemmed in between Missouri and her hostile regiments on the east, another body of them pretending to be Kansas Militia on the north, and the io diess, inhospitable wilderness on the south and west, with not food enough, even including green corn, to subsist them a month, not half arms enough to supply every one with a musket or rifle, and less ammunition than a day's fighting would consume, it were madness to suppose, or even to hope, that they can stand their ground. With food and munitions, we believe them a full match for twice their number of the Ruffians; but to lead them into conflict with their brutal oppressors against the enormons odds now presented, is simply to give a pretext to butchery and an exense to murder.

If, then, our voice could reach our people in Kansas, we would earnestly implore them to seek out Gen. P. F. Smith and surrender to him uncon ditionally. Since the Federal sword has been thrown into the scale of the Border Rufflans, there s no remaining hope for Free Kansas but in the impending verdict of the American People. THEY can snatch that sword from the hands of the oppressor and convert it into a shield for the oppressed. And, unless they do, Kansas is doomed to be a Slave State and her Free settlers to be plundered, abused and slaughtered. There is no other resource or ground of hope remaining.

But it is said our people have made no war on the Federal Government, have not defied its authority are not rebels, and cannot justly be treated as such for only refusing to have Slavery thrust and fastened upon them by the Bowie-knives and ballots of Missouri invaders. All this is very true, but it does not meet the requirements of the exigency. In defiance of truth, justice, humanity, decency, the President has seen fit to brand the Free-State men of Kansas as rebels and outlaws, and let loose upon them the Army, the Militia and the Treasury. The injustice, the wickedness of all this does not render it any the less a fact. To resist or defy the atrocious "Laws of Kansas," passed by the Border-Ruffian conventicle at Shawnee Mission, is, in the view of Pierce, Cushing, Jeff. Davis and (alas for him !) Marey, to levy war against the United States; so that we have Slavery first imposed on hapless Kansas by Missouri invaders, and then fastened upon her by Presidential edicts and Federal legions. This cannot endure, but it is none the less a present and deplorable reality. Then let there be no wanton, useless bloodshed even in the holiest of causes; but let the Free-State men capitulate at once, and so afford no pretext for the barbarities and outrages which will otherwise be inflicted-will probably at any rate be

inflicted-on defenseless women and children. The triumph of the Slave Power in Kansas will be temporarily complete by the end of this month. All opposition will have been crushed out, and the ·Laws " imposed on her by the Border Ruffians in the 30th of March election and the resulting Shawnee-Mission Legislature will bear unresisted sway. Those "laws" establish and legalize Slavery; they justify it by imposing all manner of tyrannical disabilities and inhuman penalties on all who shall venture to question the legitimacy of its sway. There is not a remaining chance for the restablishment of Free Labor but through the wresting of the Federal Power over Kansas out of the bands of the Border Ruffians and their Executive servitors. The whole question of Freedom or Slavery for Kansas then comes home to be settled -where alone it can be finally settled-by the November verdict of the American People.

We mentioned incidentally, two or three weeks ago, when speaking of the political status of the Jews in England, the fact that at least one Pagan. Sir Jamsetsee Jeejeebhoy of Bombay, had received the honor of knighthood. This worthy member of British chivalry is a Parsee, or Fireworshiper, a merchant of great wealth, and still greater munificence, whose example may well but to shame multitudes who boast of themselves as being Christians. He is said to have expended a ounter of a million sterling money in works of substantial public benefit, and in acts of charity. He has sunk wells and provided tanks and aqueducts for the refreshment of the dwellers in that thirsty land, and roads and bridges to make easier or possible their intercourse with one another. Or the occasion of his knighthood, he gave £30,000 sterling for the foundation of an institution for the education of indigent Parsees at Bombay, which as now an income of £5,000 annually, and is the means of elevating the condition of many young persons. A striking evidence of the liberality of views of this remarkable person is furnished in the establishment by him of a Hospital and Medical School, endowed with apparatus, books and prizes for students. When we consider the rooted abhorrence of Orientals for the demonstrations of anatomy, arising from their superstitious reverence for the clay temple in which the departed spirit once dwelt, this circumstance indicates a degree of enlightenment and superiority to the prejudices

of nation and sect truly extraordinary. Another proof of the same elevation of ideas is to be seen in the interest he has shown in the aducation of girls and in the establishment of schools for them. To his own daughter he gave an English education, and he appears to understand the necessity of beginning a plan for the improvement of a nation with that of the women from which it is to spring, as well as Horace Mann himself. He has just offered to contribute £10,000 toward the foundation of a School of Design, if the Covernment will provide the site and furnish the balance. The nicety of the Indian sense of color and the extreme delicacy of their handling of it, which is seen in so many of their fabrics, shows to what a degree of perfection their artistic powers might be carried by encouragement and education A man of such enlarged views and transcendent benevolence is surely a phenomenal one in any country or under any sky. But, appear-

lations of the East, beneath a sun which seems to generate mischiefs, monstrous and minute, to terment these that bask in its beams, rather than heroes to encounter and destroy them, his example may perhaps be pronounced the most extraordinary one on record. The Parsees, we believe, are a sect distinguished above the disciples of Buddha and of Mahomet for liberality and enlargement of views, if not for intelligence-an advantage which they probably owe to the persecutions to which they have been subjected. But we apprehend that it was not to the influence of his sect, but to the natural constitution of his mind and character that the East is indebted for the example and the benefactions of this wise and good man. Sir Jamsetsee not long since was presented with

the Freedom of the City of London-a complimen; perhaps never before bestowed upon an idelater, as he would be called in Exeter Hall, but which has certainly been seldom as well deserved by the most orthodox of believers. A public meeting has been held at Bombay within a few months, for the purpose of making arrangements for erecting a statue to him as a public benefactor, and, last month, in London, a meeting was held and a deputation appointed to wait upon the President of the Board of Control, (who is the Secretary, so to speak, for India), to bring before her Majesty's Government the great services of Sir Jamsetsee Jeejeebhoy, and to urge the propriety and justice of conferring upon him some further mark of public honor as a recognition of their value. It seems that this Paymin knight is desirous of having his knighthood transformed into a baronetey, so that his title may be continued in his family-a very moderate and beseeming ambition, one would think, and one that the British ministry could very well afford to bestow. At least, we are perfectly sure that much higher honors have been bestowed upon men of far inferior merit, and for services of a much more equivocal description. Whether any opposition will be likely to come from the Order of Baronets, who may not relish seeing the Bloody Hand predominating in the field of the coat-armor of a Gueber, we have not heard, nor yet whether it would be regarded if it did come. But we would suggest, in case of such a possibility, that this pagan philanthropist would no more than fairly counterbalance that eminent Exeter Hall Saint, and ornament to his order, Sir John Paul Dean, the swindling banker.

It seems to us that such a man as Sir Jamsetsee Jeejeebhov is doing a good work for India, and for Christianity, pagan as he may be. Any successful attempt to force the opinions and habits of a strange people on another race must have the same result. The best and only preparation for the reception of a purer religious faith is through the material civilization, the improvement of the condition, physical and mental, of the heathen races. This work such a man as this wise Parsee philanthropist is doing in the best way practicable, and we believe that when he gives the account of his stewardship he will go up justified rather than many a Pharisce who would bid him stand farther off, as less holy than himself.

Things certainly do not look altogether as well as we could wish in South Carolina. As John Quincy Adams said on another occasion, "It is terrible, very terrible!" Brooks, it seems, avows his intention of hitting Uncle Sam over the head on the Fourth of March next, with one of his numerous presentation canes, as he did Senator Sumner. This would undoubtedly have the effect of saving the Union; but the difficulty will be to eatch the old gentleman at unawares after this fair warning. We cannot commend the prudence of this heroic man in thus putting his adversary on his guard. He himself acknowledged that he should not have ventured to hit Mr. Summer if he had had notice enough to stand on his defense. He should not as soon have forgotten the success of that strategic surprise. A great general learns wisdom not only from defeats, but from victories as well. Why should be tell us beforehand that it is his advice that the people of the South should on that day rise in their might, march to Washington and seize the Archives and Treasury of the Government " This is " a good plot, an excellent plot;" but why endanger its success by blabbing of advance? We know that our hero is red of hand and fleet of foot, as becomes a warrior, and we should grieve to have to believe that he is not also sage in council.

We are far from denying that the Empire of South Carolina would be able to do all this and everlastingly smash the Government of the United States, if it be united and firm. There are some indications, however, connected with the reflection of Brooks which are not entirely satisfactry to our own minds on the subject. It is well known that our Brooks both made the unanimity of the approval he received from his constituents a matter of just boasting. It is true that there were but six votes east against him, but we have reason to fear that there were a good many that stayed at home on election day. Now, under the circumstances, we cannot but think that every true patriot who had a proper sense of his representative's merits, took pains turn out on that occasion, in order to swell the acelamation of joy and praise at the virtuous behavior of this Eldest Son of South Carolina, on whose hand she leans in peace. And yet it is a painful fact that he received fewer votes in every me of the five divisions of his district than he had

in 1854. They stood thus at these two periods: Lexington. 1856. 1854.
Lexington. 983 1172
Edgefield 2161 2789
Newberry 1391 1487
Abbeville 1391 1487 Laurens.....1771 1926 Total......7922 9169 1247

New, we ask it in the name of our common country, who were those six men that voted against this Man of the Hour, and where were those twelve hundred and forty-seven that refused to come up to his help against the mighty? We hold that the conduct of these persons comes as fairly within the range of the jurisdiction of Judge Lynch as that of Mr. Sherwood of Texas, whose case we stated not ong since, and as that of the booksellers of Mobile. who dared sell the lieges what they wanted to have Are we to regard this circumstance as a sign of the existence of a difference of opinion as to the hero's schievement even on his own soil? Are we to argue from it that more than a tenth part of the men of Edgefield District did not look upon his triemph over Summer as a thing to be proud of ! We think we can get an insight into what is really inside the institution through crannies such as these. Of course the strongest possible influence was brought to bear on all the voters, to make the greatest show possible at the polls. To vote against Brocks, or even to refuse to vote for him, was equivalent to censuring his action, and we imagine that it takes a brave man to do that in South Carolina. We should like to have this discrepancy be tween the votes of 1854 and 1856 satisfactorily ex-

hundred and fifty men in that district who ventured to give an open or even a silent rebuke to Brooks's doughts deed, that there are a great many more that would have done so had they dared. We must say that we see in this a confirmation of what we have often asserted, that there is something rotten even in so sound a State as South Carolina To drop the flat-iron, however, with which we

have been smoothing this matter out, before it borns our fingers, and to speak in soher sadness, we think that there is significancy in this fact. We must think that even Brooks's District must have more just men in it than it has credit for. At least, men who appreciate properly the dastardly nature of his attack on Mr. Sumner and his poltroonery in the matter of the duel. It is as much as a man's life is worth, we suppose, to say so openly there-that it was as much as a man's taring is worth, the Rev. Mr. Boardman knows to his cost. Beside the actual danger, the esprit du corps would keep many men silent who thought a blow had been struck for their interests, though they might despise and detest it and the man that struck it. A man might not like to express an open disapprobation when the tide of public opinion was running so strongly in one way, who yet would not choose to give it the direct sanction of his vote. We have no doubt that, should this matter ever be sifted to the bottom, it will be found that this twelve hundred and fifty were of the best-educated, and most intelligent of the slaveholders. The Sendhillers, and the Crackers, and the rest of the White Trash who are allowed to vote though they are not eligible to office from want of property qualification, undoubtedly were driven to the pol's and voted as they were directed. It required an independent man in an independent position to vote against Brooks, or even to abstain from voting for him. A South Carolinian at the North said significantly, speaking of the Burlingame matter: I stand by Brooks, of course; but my wife says he should here gone to Canada !" There are a good many men there, we doubt not, whose wives entertain opinions on the attack on Mr. Sumner different from those openly avowed, as well as on the proposed expedition to Canada, to which it led. We rather think these recusants at the polls belong to that class, and that they may form an element to be taken into any calculation of political possibilities in that direction.

The Free-State men now lying in prison on charges of treason in Kansas are even further out of reach of judicial assistance than we stated yesterday morning. Kaine's case (14 Howard, 103), on the authority of which Mr. Justice Cartis professes to have denied the writ of Habeus Corpus, likewise decides very distinctly that the Supreme Court itself can issue such writ only in the exercise or in aid of its limited appellate jurisdiction (except, perhaps, in some few cases of which it has original cognizance). It cannot entertain such a proceeding de noro, unless, at least, the cause in relation to which it is sought, be before it in some shape or other.

If this be so-and no one acquainted with the history of the Supreme Court can doubt that such will be the ruling in the present case-not only is all redress by the Judiciary postponed till the first of December, but even then the only authority supposed to be competent to afford it cannot act. unless on appeal from a previous application to the Territorial Court. To make such application in the present condition of Kansas would be madness. No lawyer with a brief for the purpose in his pecket could reach the august presence of Chief Justice Lecompte alive. Nor could any one now in the Territory present himself in Court to argue the question with safety to life or limb. Thus are not only these poor "traitors" beyond hope of redress till after the Fourth of March, but they are beyond hope of putting their case in a shape where redress could possibly be afforded.

How great a pity that our ancestors, who passed the Judiciary Act of 1789, could not have foreseen the Government to which we were to become reduced, and have provided safeguards against a species of tyranny which makes even the represenshould make every true citizen devote his utmost energies to the election of a man who alone has the will or the character to treat murder, robbery and arson, committed in behalf of Slavery extension, as they deserve to be treated.

Iowa -The votes east at the late Election in this State have been officially canvassed, closing on the 4th inst. The totals were declared as follows:

Congress.. 1. Timothy Davis, (Fremont).... 22,885 Sheppard Leftler, (Buchanan).. 15,898 Majority for Davis* 6.017 There is a discrepancy between the aggregates and this palority: we give each as they come to us.

2. J. R. Curtis, (Fremont)...... 18,065 Aug. C. Hall, (Buchanan)..... 17,110 Majority for Curtis. 955 Fremont majority on Congress...... 6.972

Republican	Buchanan	32,920		
State	E. Letts	40,387	G. Snyder	32,920
M. L. Morris	40,584	G. Parel	33,072	
S. S. Rice	40,584	J. Baker	33,075	Republican majorities .. 7,467; 7,679; 7,572; 7, Convention For, 32,790. Against, 14,620. vities .. 7.467; 7.679; 7.579; 7.133

so that the increase is some sixty per cent. Our letter from Iowa City communicating the above states that the American State Council had just met there, and agreed to support Fremont and Dayton

The largest vote ever before polled was about 45,000;

The Cincinnati Enquirer must be edited by some one who deems truth too precious to be employed when anything else will answer. In its three columps of editorials of the 4th inst, there is hardly an assertion which the writer must not have known to be false. The following is about an average specimen:

The British and French Monarchists Laboring for

The British and French Monarchists Laboring for Fremont in order to Secure a Dissolution of the Union—Americans, Read.

The British and French press that is in the interest of the monarchists of Europe, have come out for French and large sums of money are being raised by that influence to secure his election. Why are they doing it ! The following extracts explain. Hear The London Morning Chronicle, the organ of Queen Victoria which says:

is in favor of preserving the obnoxious institutions as they exist. AND THE UNITY OF THE STATES. There is no after for European monarchial Governments if the proposal state of the Democracy of the United States is allowed to succeed. ELECT FREMONT. AND THE FIRST BLOW TO THE SEPARATION OF THE UNITED STATES The Paris Moniteur-official organ of the French Imperial usurper, whom Fremont is said by his ad-mirers to resemble in some of the traits of his charac-

ers to resemble in action of the second of t to see no extension of the Democratic principle in the United States. It is dangerous to European Governments. It is not a little strange that some men who fled from European despotism should now be found cooperating with their old oppressors to destroy the Union and put an end to the Democratic principle in the United States, Yet so it is.

-Does an, body suppose there ever was a Pool so senseless as not to know that these proto-aded ex-The Canadian had not been telegraphed at Que- ing in the midst of the strange popul plained. We are afraid that if there are twelve tracts from the Paris Monitour and Loudon Morn-

ing Chronicis, are forgeries-rank, arapadent, who cloth forgeries without a particle of basis but a villany and supposed necessity of their Buchan authors If there be so deaf sade blind a ninny a not to know that the French Government organ denot so grossly intermeddle in the domestic affaing this country, we turn him over joyfelly to the supper of "Buch, and Breck." If we cannot elect Pa ment by votes which have brains behind them, are content to be besten.

THE LATEST NEWS

RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

MAINE ELECTION. GREAT TRIUMPH FOR FREEDOM.

REPUBLICAN MAJORITY OVERWHELMING

Special Dispatch to The N. F. Tribun-

PORTLAND, Sept. 8-7 p. m. The polls have just closed. The Republicant have swept the State-like a whirlwind. There majority is from FIVE to TEN THOUSANDA Count Maine good for fafteen thousand, majorite

in November for Fremont and Freedom.

Fo the Associated Press.

Our State Election to-day has gone strongly Republican. Portland, Bath, Bangor, Augusto, Rockland and other large towns show a Ropublican gain over last year, which, if carried through the State, will see Mr. Hamlin Governor by over 12,000 majority.

Fifty-one towns give Hamlin 18,40% Wells, 10,00% Patten, 3,600.

The vote of Portland was: Hamlin, Republican 2,438; Wells, Democrat, 1,756; Patten, Whig, 338, Bath—Hamlin, 1,194; Wells, 292; Patten, 298, Brunswick—Hamlin, 592; Wells, 228; Patten, 166, Bangor—400 majority for Hamlin, Seco—300 majority for Hamlin, Seco—300 majority for Hamlin,

Secc.—300 majority for Hamin.
Biddeford—209 majority, for Hamin.
John M. Wood and Charles J. Gilman, Republican,
the First and Second Congressional Districts, are olected.
The Legislature is probably Espublican.
Hamilin's majority is estimated at from ten to diffee

thousand.

There is great rejoicing, and processions are marching through the city.

In about one hundred towns in Maine Hamlins majority is over 12,000.

Six Republican Membars of Congress are probably elected, and the Republicans will have a large majority in the Lexislature.

elected, and the Republicans with have a ledge majoring in the Legislature.

PORTLAND, Monday, Sept. 8—12.30 p. m.

One hundred and fifty towns give Hamlin 37,874;

Wells, 22,673; Patten, 3,990;—majority for Hamlin, The whole Republican State ticket is elected. Mr. Wood is elected to Congress by a large majority, and probably the five other Republican Congressmen are also elected.

are also elected.

Bostos, Monday, Sept. 8, 1856.

Large crowds are congregated in the streets of this city, and great enthusiasm is manifested about the result in Maine.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 8, 1856. A petition at the Exchange Reading Room is receiving the signatures of many merchants and others, praying that the Governor call a special Session of the Legislature for the purpose of taking into consideration the endangered safety of the lives and property of the sons and daughters of Massachusetts in the Territory of Kansas, and the expediency of devising means for their relief and defense.

FROM WASHINGTON. The President arrived here from Warrington Springs this evening. He has taken rooms there for himself and wife, contemplating shortly to return there.

MISSOURI POLITICS. St. Louis, Monday, Sept. 8, 1856.

A meeting of Whigs was held here on Saturday night, and more Delegates were appointed to attend the Convention to be held in Baltimore. Resolutions tavorable to Mr. Fillmore were adopted, pledging him heir support if no other candidate was presented.

KANSAS NEWS. St. Louis, Monday, Sept. 8, 1856. It is said the Pro-Slavery party in Kansas have de-ermined not to make another attack on Gen. Lane's forces until the 13th inst. This gives Gov. Geary

time to reach the Territory. REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING. CINCINNATI, Monday, Sept. 8, 1856.

An immense Republican mass meeting was held in Urbana, Ohio, to-day. Addresses were delivered by Gov. Chase and others. NON-ARRIVAL OF THE CANADIAN.

QUEBEC, Monday, Sept. 8, 1856—8 p. M.

The steamship Canadian, now 13 days out from Liv-

orpool, was not in sight from the telegraph station of the River Du Loupe at sunset this evening. MURDER. PHILADLEPHIA, Monday, Sept. 8, 1856.
Wm. Nathaniel West, residing in Merchant street.

killed his wife this evening, stabbing her in the breast. He afterward stabbed himself. His wounds are serious, and he will hardly survive. Mr. West formerly THE MOUNT VERNON HOTEL CALAMITY. CAPE ISLAND, Monday, Sept. 8, 1856.
The body of Philip Cain, senr., was found among the ruins of the Mount Vernon Hotel to-day. The woman under arrest has been discharged for want of sufficient

evidence. FIRE IN TROY, N. Y. FIRE IN TROY, N. Y.
TROY, Monday, Sept. 8, 1856.
A fire broke out here at two o'clock this morning in
the shed in the rear of Smith's row, on North Second
street. Some eight or ten buildings on North Second
and Federal streets were destroyed, rendering thirty-

five poor families houseless. Loss, \$25,000. FIRE AT COLUMBIA, PA. Collembia, Pa., Monday, Sept. 8, 1856.

A great fire broke out here this afternoon, destroying a great deal of property. The principal sufferers are Messes. Shroder, Lephart, Shenberger, Pelea, Smith. Markley, Ulmer, Waites, Strawbridge, Kimburg, Sherman, and Mrs. Young. Twenty-one buildings wore destroyed. The loss is from \$20,000 to \$80,000.

DELEGATES TO THE REPUBLICAN

STATE CONVENTION. Pursuant to the call of the Republican Central

Committee, the Associations of the several Wards represented in that Committee last evening elected two Delegates and two Alternates to the State Convention to be held on the 17th inst. at Syracuse, with the exception of the Xth District, which elects by a Convention this evening. The following is a list of the Delegates and Alternates chosen: Dist. Ward Delegates. Alternates.

Delegates and Alternates Che Dist. Word Delegates. 1....1. Thomas Nechit, 2... James H. Welsh. H. 3... Merwin N. Jones, 6. Owen W. Breunan, HI. 4. Dennis McLaughlin, John Edwards. IV. 5... Jame P. Omsteal, Addelmas Hexamer. V 7. Archibald Hall. VI. 3. Andrew Blockier John J. Shlicocks VII. 9. Jacob L. Dodge, Science L. Holl.

Alternates.
Wm. H. Lenen.
Thomas D. Gais.
T. C. Kierhell,
Johns Drill.
Robert Byers.
William Sweeney.
Edward P. Undermit,
Garles Hammer.
S. L. Woodford,
'Ashert Murray.
A. Murphy.
V. m. H. Armstrong.
Nelson D. Thayer.
Richard P. Clark
Emil Seiges. John R. Weed.

XIII....15. Isaac Sherman, XIV... 16. Isaac Sherman,
Thomas C. Acton.
So. Daniel B. Conover.
XV... 17. Jesepi C. Pinckney,
XVI. 18. Bratening. XVI... 18. Charles G. M. 21. John W. Edm

John R. Weed,
James Duncau,
Plating Reilly,
Clark Vanderbüt,
Henry C. Boyd,
John Flich,
Peter Cleivvia,
William H. Anthon,
J. Wilson Green,
John L. Duncall,
Wun Traub,
Thomas Little,
James C. Rice,
Leorge W. Pearcey,
Irs Miller.